MADE IN U.S.A.
METERS
FEET
FOCUS CONTROL
CAMERA
DARKEN ◂▸ LIGHTEN
Colorburst 300
A KODAK INSTANT CAMERA

ENGLISH
DEUTSCH
ESPAÑOL
FRANÇAIS
ITALIANO
NEDERLANDS
SVENSKA
日本語
中文
عربي

Kodak

Colorburst 300
A *KODAK* INSTANT CAMERA

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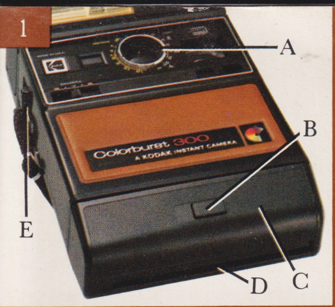
1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Colorburst 300
A KODAK INSTANT CAMERA

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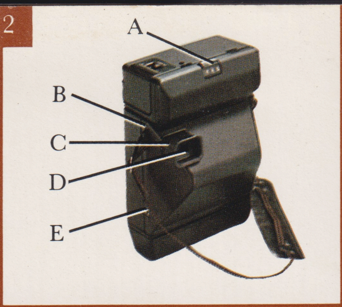

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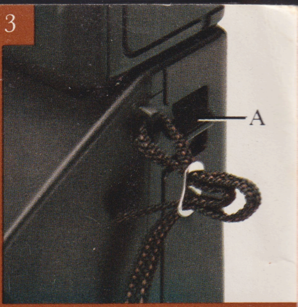

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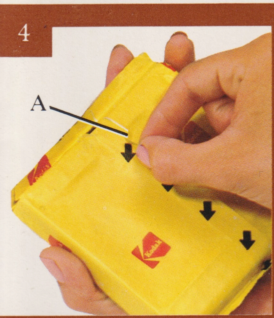

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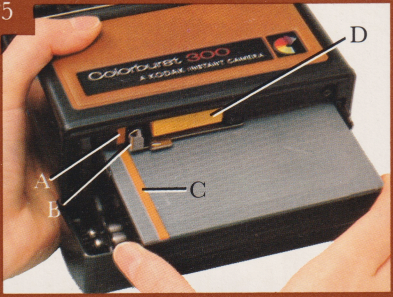
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A KODAK INSTANT CAMERA

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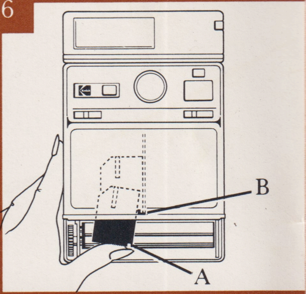

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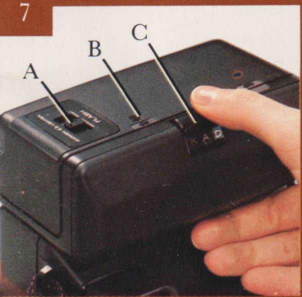

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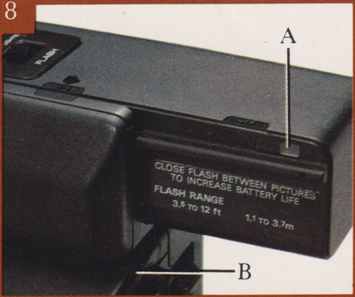
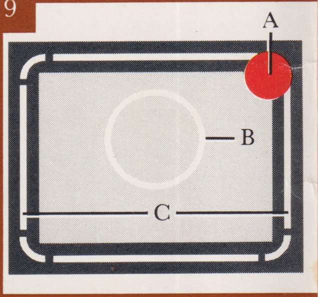

A
B
FLASH
CLOSE FLASH BETWEEN PICTURES
TO INCREASE BATTERY LIFE
FLASH RANGE
3,5 TO 12 ft
1.1 TO 3.7m

9



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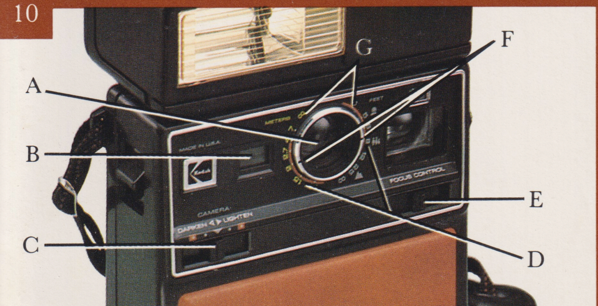
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MADE IN U.S.A.
CAMERA
DARKEN ◀▶ LIGHTEN
FOCUS CONTROL

11

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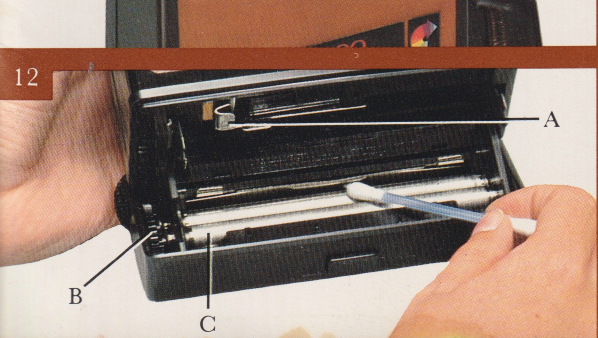
12



13

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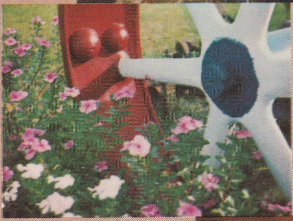

ENGLISH

Your new Kodak Instant Camera follows Kodak's high standards for picture quality and color reproduction. You'll enjoy the convenience of having an electronic flash built into your camera. Just slide out the flash unit and take flash picture after flash picture.

This instruction manual will help you achieve the most rewarding picture results. Before you start to take instant pictures, **please read the instructions carefully and follow them closely.**

Equipment subject to minor appearance changes.

Monogram

You may personalize your camera by peeling your initials off the enclosed sheet and placing them in the RECESSES **(2,A)** on the back of the flash unit.

Neck Strap

For your convenience, a neck strap (with a pad) has been provided. It will also help protect the camera from falls.

- Insert one end of the strap behind one of the POSTS **(1,E** or **2,B)** on the sides of the camera, and thread it back through the buckle as shown in Illustration **3.** Pull the strap tight.
- Thread the other end of the neck strap through the slots in the pad so that the brown side of the pad will be next to your body. Thread it so that more of the strap will be visible on the black side of the pad than on the brown side. (See Illustration **2.**)
- Attach the loose end of the strap to the other POST as described above. You can adjust the strap to the length most comfortable for you.

Tripod Socket

For extra camera steadiness, you can mount your camera on a tripod. Screw the tripod connection into the TRIPOD SOCKET **(2,E),** which is located on the side of the camera.

Camera Battery

Your new camera uses one 6-volt J-size battery to power the camera motor and the automatic exposure control.

NOTE: If you depress the SHUTTER RELEASE **(3,A)** before installing the battery, the camera motor will run for about 3 seconds when you insert the battery.

Installing the battery: Depress the LATCH **(1,B)** on the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR **(1,C)** on the front of the camera and gently lower the DOOR open. Do not force it open beyond the position shown in Illustration **12.**

- Insert the battery into the camera's BATTERY CHANNEL **(5,D)** above the film compartment. Be sure that the battery's angled corner is at the *upper left* when you do so. Slide the battery into the BATTERY CHANNEL, press it in as far as it will go, and then shift it to the *right side* of the CHANNEL so that the battery's NOTCH **(6,A)** fits behind the HOLDING LUG **(6,B)** in the CHANNEL.
- Close the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR by pressing it against the camera body until it securely snaps into place *on both sides.*

Normally a battery should last for a minimum of 10 film packs. Replace the battery when the camera takes 5 seconds or longer to eject a print or if the motor runs erratically while ejecting a print.

If you must replace the battery when the camera is loaded with film, do it in subdued light. Be sure that the film pack stays firmly inserted in the film compartment.

Removing the battery: Push the battery in toward the back of the BATTERY CHANNEL and then shift it to the left to release the NOTCH from behind the HOLDING LUG.

If you store your camera for an extended period of time, it is a good idea to remove the battery.

Flash Batteries

Your camera uses four AA-size batteries to power the electronic flash. You can use either alkaline ones, which is the type supplied with the camera, or nickel cadmium ones. (Do not intermix battery types.)

- Pull back on the LATCH **(7,C)** on the top rear of the camera and lower the door of the flash's battery compartment as shown in Illustration **7.**

- Before dropping the batteries in place, clean the battery ends (terminals) with a rough cloth. Place the batteries in the channels of the flash's battery compartment. Be sure that the + and − terminals are in the positions molded on the floor of the channels. Close the battery compartment door.

- If the batteries are inserted correctly and are sufficiently charged, the READY LIGHT **(8,A)** will start to blink within 30 seconds after the flash unit has been extended (see **"Flash Pictures"** on page 6).

- New alkaline batteries should last for about 100 flashes before the time you have to wait between flashes (recycle time) exceeds 30 seconds. Change the batteries when it takes more than 30 seconds for the READY LIGHT **(8,A)** to start blinking (see **"Flash Pictures,"** page 6).

- Freshly charged nickel cadmium batteries will last for approximately 40 flashes before you need to recharge them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for recharging your nickel cadmium batteries.

- It is a good idea to remove the batteries if you are not going to use the flash for long periods of time.

Film

Your Kodak Instant Camera uses Kodak Instant Print Film PR10 in film packs of ten picture units and a film cover. Each color print you make will have an image size of about 7 x 9 cm (2⅝ x 3$\frac{9}{16}$ inches). To obtain copies and enlargements of your color prints, consult your photo dealer.

Loading the Camera

- Depress the LATCH **(1,B)** and gently lower the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR **(1,C).**

- Make sure that the ROLLERS **(12,C)** contained within the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR are clean (see **"Cleaning Camera Rollers,"** page 7).

- Remove the protective wrapping from a film pack by holding the FLAP **(4,A)** and pulling in the direction of the printed arrows.

IMPORTANT: Hold the film pack **by the edges only** as shown in Illustrations **4** and **5.** Be careful not to apply pressure to the area of the film cover when you remove the protective wrapping.

- Line up the orange STRIPE **(5,C)** on the film pack with the orange LOADING LINE **(5,A)** on the inside of the camera. Then firmly slide the film pack **all the way** into the film compartment and close the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR. Be sure that the film pack is fully seated in the film compartment.

  The EXPOSURE COUNTER **(8,B)** on the back of the camera will show the symbol ⊡, which indicates that the film pack cover is still in place.

- Depress the SHUTTER RELEASE **(3,A)** on the side of the camera and allow it to return. The film pack cover will be automatically ejected through the EXIT SLOT **(1,D)** in the bottom of the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR. Grasp the cover and remove it. The EXPOSURE COUNTER will read "1."

NOTE: We do not recommend removing and reinserting a partially used film pack—or even a full pack whose cover has been ejected—because at least one of the picture units will be ruined. Furthermore, when such a pack is reinserted, the EXPOSURE COUNTER is reset to ⊡

Viewfinder

The VIEWFINDER **(2,D)** on your camera comes equipped with a rubber EYECUP

(2,C) for better picture-taking. The EYECUP helps you position your eye at the center of the viewfinder for easy viewing of your subject. If you wish to take pictures without the EYECUP, you can remove it and later replace it quite easily.

- Bring the camera up to your eye and hold it in a comfortable position so that the EYECUP rests against your face and you can see through the VIEWFINDER clearly. Hold the camera as shown in Illustration **11** for a horizontal picture and as shown in Illustration **13** for a vertical picture. Be sure that the ELECTRIC EYE **(10,B)** is not obstructed by your fingers or any object. The area that you see within the LUMINOUS FRAME **(9,C)** in the VIEWFINDER will be included in your picture.

- The ZOOMING CIRCLE **(9,B)** that is in the VIEWFINDER helps you to focus quickly and easily when taking pictures of people (see **"Focusing"**).

Focusing

There are three ways to focus your camera for the correct camera-to-subject distance. All three are controlled by moving the FOCUS CONTROL **(10,E). Do not focus the camera by moving the LENS (10,A) itself.** The three ways are:

Distance scale: Estimate or measure the distance between the camera and your subject. Then move the FOCUS CONTROL until the INDEX LINES **(10,F)** are opposite the representative number on the DISTANCE SCALE **(10,G)** that surrounds the lens. The numbers for distances in metres are printed in yellow, and those for distances in feet are printed in white. Do not turn the lens itself because you may damage the focusing mechanism.

Zooming circle: You can use the ZOOMING CIRCLE **(9,B)** to correctly focus the camera when you are taking pictures of adults or teenagers who are from 1 to 7.5 metres (3.5 to 25 feet) away from the camera.

Look at your subject through the VIEWFINDER and move the FOCUS CONTROL with your left forefinger. You will see the size of the ZOOMING CIRCLE change. Adjust the size of the circle until your subject's head just fills the inside of the circle—**from the chin to the crown of the head** (not the hairline or the top of the hairdo).

NOTE: After you use the ZOOMING CIRCLE to focus accurately, you may want to move the camera slightly to obtain the composition you desire.

The ZOOMING CIRCLE is designed to set the focus correctly for an average adult size head of approximately 23 cm (9 inches) from the top of the head to the chin. Therefore, when photographing babies, young children, pets, scenery, etc, use the distance scale or the focus symbols to set the camera for the correct distance.

Focus symbols: Move the FOCUS CONTROL so that the INDEX LINES **(10,F)** point to one of the three symbols. The **close-up symbol** (👤) indicates a camera-to-subject distance range of 1 to 1.8 metres (3.5 to 6 feet). The **group symbol** (👥) is for a distance range of 1.8 to 3.7 metres (6 to 12 feet). Use the **scene symbol** (△) for camera-to-subject distances beyond 3.7 metres (12 feet).

Daylight Pictures

- Set the FOCUS CONTROL for the appropriate camera-to-subject distance.

- Check to see that the CAMERA LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL **(10,C)** is in the center position between "DARKEN" and "LIGHTEN." This setting should be the correct one for most of the pictures you will take (see **"Camera Lighten/Darken Control"** on page 5).

- Frame your subject within the LUMINOUS FRAME in the VIEWFINDER. Be sure to keep your fingers or any objects away from the LENS and the ELECTRIC EYE.

- Hold the camera steady and partially depress the SHUTTER RELEASE. If the LOW-LIGHT SIGNAL **(9,A)** does not appear in the upper right-hand corner of the VIEWFINDER when the SHUTTER RELEASE is partially depressed, continue pressing the SHUTTER RELEASE until it is all the way down and then allow it to return. If the SIGNAL does appear and you take a picture, it will probably be too dark. (See **"Flash Pictures."**)

- As the SHUTTER RELEASE returns to its original position, a print will be automatically ejected from the camera through the EXIT SLOT. Be sure that you do not obstruct the EXIT SLOT with your fingers or by resting the bottom of the camera on any surface while the print is being ejected. When the image area of the print is fully ejected, grasp the print by its lower border and remove it from the SLOT **BEFORE TAKING ANOTHER PICTURE.**

If you do not want the print to be ejected immediately after you take a picture, simply keep the SHUTTER RELEASE depressed. The print will *not* begin to develop until you allow the SHUTTER RELEASE to return to its original position and the camera motor has ejected the print through the EXIT SLOT.

NOTE: Be sure that you do not depress the SHUTTER RELEASE again while the camera motor is running, as this may cause the camera to jam.

Do not leave prints in direct sunlight or on a hot surface during development!

- An image will begin to appear in 1 to 2 minutes. **Do not attempt to make critical judgment of print appearance until development is sufficiently complete.** A five-minute wait is usually adequate under normal temperature conditions. Judge prints in subdued light since they may appear light in very bright sunlight.

The EXPOSURE COUNTER **(8,B)** will advance from 1 through 10 to indicate the number of the picture you will next expose.

IMPORTANT: During the first 10 minutes after exposure, prints should be handled with care. Hold them by the **edges only. At no time should you bend, flex, cut, or attempt to fold them.**

Camera Lighten/Darken Control

The light or dark characteristic of prints produced by this camera can be affected by such factors as temperature, type and brightness of a subject, type and brightness of the subject background, etc. The CAMERA LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL **(10,C)** can help you to compensate for the effects of these variables when taking daylight pictures.

- After taking a picture, if you want a lighter or darker picture of the same subject in the same location without changing the lighting or your position, adjust the CAMERA LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL **(10,C)** and take another picture. To obtain a lighter picture, move the LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL toward "LIGHTEN"; to take a darker picture, move it toward "DARKEN."

NOTE: If you use the LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL, remember to check it before each exposure—the pointer **does not** return automatically to the center position after you take a picture.

Effects of temperature: Best picture results are obtained when the temperature is between 16° and 38°C (60° and 100°F).

- At the higher temperatures in this range, it may be desirable to set the LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL toward "LIGHTEN" to get prints that are not too dark.

- When the temperature is below 16°C, place the prints in a warm place (inside your coat, for example) **as soon as they are ejected from the camera.** (Be careful not to bend them.) You should leave them there during the entire development time or your prints may appear too light. If this precaution is not enough, you may want to set the LIGHTEN/DARKEN

CONTROL toward "DARKEN" and reshoot the picture.

Effects of lighting: Under certain conditions, you may judge your subjects to be too light or too dark. For example, a very light subject against a dark background may appear too light in a print and, conversely, a dark subject against a light background may appear too dark. A dark subject in open shade (shaded from the sun but lighted by a large area of sky) may also appear too dark.

As you begin to recognize these types of situations, you can sometimes adjust the LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL before making a trial exposure. When photographing a bright subject in dark surroundings, move the pointer toward "DARKEN"; and with a dark subject in light surroundings, move it toward "LIGHTEN."

If you are photographing a subject on an overcast day or in open shade and the red LOW-LIGHT SIGNAL appears in the VIEWFINDER when you depress the SHUTTER RELEASE, your pictures will be too dark unless you use flash. Setting the CONTROL toward "LIGHTEN" **will not** produce a lighter picture **under these conditions.**

NOTE: To control the lightness or darkness of flash pictures, read **"Controlling Exposure of Flash Pictures"** on page 7.

Flash Pictures

Whenever the LOW-LIGHT SIGNAL **(9,A)** goes on in the VIEWFINDER to indicate that there isn't enough light in the area, you will have to use flash.

1. Turn the unit on—Slide the flash unit in the direction of the ARROW **(7,B)** on the top of the camera until the flash unit is extended to the position shown on the cover of this manual. This turns the unit on.

If the flash batteries are good, the READY LIGHT **(8,A)** will begin to blink within 30 seconds indicating that the unit is ready to flash.

2. Check the distance—Camera-to-subject distance is very important for correct flash exposure. Make sure that your subject is no closer than 1.1 metres (3.5 feet) or farther away than 3.7 metres (about 12 feet). If you are closer than 1.1 metres, your prints will be out of focus. They will appear too dark (underexposed) if you are farther away than 3.7 metres. Refer to the ORANGE BANDS **(10,D)** on the DISTANCE SCALE, which show the flash distance range in metres and feet or to the distances printed on the flash unit below the READY LIGHT.

NOTE: As the batteries lose strength or the contacts become dirty, it will take longer for the ready light to blink and the flash range will be reduced. In addition, for subjects from 2.1 to 3.7 metres (7 to 12 feet), it is best to wait another 30 seconds after the ready light begins to blink before taking the picture.

3. Focus the camera carefully—Use one of the three ways described in **"Focusing"** on page 4. If used correctly, most people find the ZOOMING CIRCLE helpful in taking flash pictures of adults.

4. Take the picture—Frame your subject in the VIEWFINDER. Hold the camera steady and press the SHUTTER RELEASE smoothly to make the exposure.

As the SHUTTER RELEASE returns to its original position, the camera motor will eject the print through the EXIT SLOT.

When the READY LIGHT again begins to blink, the flash is ready to take another picture.

5. Turn the unit off—When you have finished taking flash pictures, slide the flash unit in the opposite direction of the ARROW **(7,B)** until it stops. This will turn the unit off.

NOTE: To conserve the flash's batteries, turn the unit off whenever you do not expect to be taking any flash pictures for a few minutes. There is a warning (in English) to this effect on the flash unit below the READY LIGHT.

Fill-In Flash

You can also use the flash when taking pictures in daylight conditions to help lighten shadows falling on the subject.

Controlling Exposure of Flash Pictures

If you encounter the conditions described on page 5 when taking indoor (or outdoor, nighttime) flash pictures and want to control the lightness or darkness of the print, use the FLASH LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL **(7,A)** on top of the camera. Move it to "LIGHTEN" to lighten the subject or to "DARKEN" to darken the subject of the print. (In normal conditions, set the CONTROL in the center.) The effect will be minimal on subjects farther away than 3 metres.

NOTE: Setting the *camera's* lighten/darken control will have no effect on indoor or nighttime flash pictures.

Unloading

After you have taken the tenth picture in a film pack, the EXPOSURE COUNTER will read "0." Open the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR and pull the FILM PACK EXTRACTOR **(5,B** and **12,A)** over to the right to remove the empty film pack.

Care of Camera, Film, and Prints

- Store your camera and film away from heat and direct sunlight—**never** in the car glove compartment, in the rear window, or in any other areas of concentrated heat in the car. Excessive heat may cause *permanent* damage to the film or the camera.

- Keep prints in a cool, dry place. Print colors will remain unchanged longer if prints are stored in the dark (in a photo album, for example).

- Each picture is a sealed unit that contains a caustic fluid. **Never cut, trim, puncture, tear, or separate the picture unit,** since this may allow some of the fluid to escape and come into contact with skin or eyes. If there is any of this fluid or other foreign matter on the print surface, remove it with a damp cloth. Any cloth containing fluid should then be discarded in a closed container.

CAUTION

- Each picture unit contains a caustic fluid.

- Normally, the fluid will not appear. But if it does, an alkali burn may result from direct contact. Keep the fluid away from eyes, mouth, and skin. Avoid fluid contact with fabrics, carpeting, and furniture to prevent staining.

- In case of fluid contact with eyes, immediately flush the eyes with plenty of water and get medical attention. If the fluid comes in contact with the mouth or skin, thoroughly wash the affected areas at once.

Cleaning Camera Lenses

- Clean the VIEWFINDER lenses and the picture-taking LENS by blowing away any dust or dirt. Then breathe on the lenses to form a mist and gently wipe the mist away with a soft, clean, lintless cloth moistened with KODAK Lens Cleaner or equivalent.

- If specks of dust collect on the mirrors inside the camera, use a rubber syringe to blow air into the film compartment. **Never attempt to clean the mirrors with a brush, cloth, or any other cleaning material!**

Cleaning Camera Rollers

Occasional fluid leakage may cause small deposits on the camera's roller surfaces. If this should happen, clean the rollers as follows. (You may do this even while there is film in the camera.)

- Open the FILM COMPARTMENT DOOR. The ROLLERS **(12,C)** are contained in the DOOR.

- Use a cotton swab or a small piece of soft, lintless cloth moistened with clean water. **Do not use solvents or detergents.**

- Wipe the contaminated areas of the ROLLERS with the swab or cloth until the surfaces are clean. Rotate the ROLLERS by moving the GEAR **(12,B)** at the end of the ROLLERS to position any foreign matter where it can be more easily removed. Dispose of the swab or cloth in a closed refuse container.

CAUTION: The residue cleaned from the ROLLERS is highly caustic. Be sure to observe the precautions outlined above.

Troubleshooting Chart

What Happened	Probable Cause	Correction
Daylight pictures too dark.	a. Light level of scene too low. b. Temperature too high during development. c. Print placed on hot surface or in direct sunlight during development. d. Hand or object was in front of lens.	a. Take flash picture of subject within recommended flash distance. b. See temperature recommendations on page 5. c. Never leave print on hot surface or in direct sunlight during development. d. Keep hands and objects away from lens.
Daylight pictures too light.	a. Electric eye obstructed during picture-taking. b. Temperature below 16°C (60°F) during development.	a. Keep fingers and objects away from electric eye. b. Put print in warm place during development—an inside coat pocket, for example. If necessary, move camera's lighten/darken control toward "DARKEN".
Flash pictures too dark.	a. Flash too far from subject. b. Took picture before unit was charged.	a. Check flash distance range. b. Wait for ready light.
Recycle time longer than 30 seconds.	a. Weak or wrong type batteries. b. Battery terminals dirty.	a. Replace flash batteries. b. Clean terminals with rough cloth.

Short life for flash batteries.	Flash unit left on.	Close flash when not taking flash pictures for several minutes.
Flash doesn't go off or ready light won't blink.	a. Flash not fully extended. b. Flash insufficiently charged. c. Weak or wrong type flash batteries. d. Batteries inserted incorrectly.	a. Extend flash completely. b. Wait until ready light blinks to take picture. c. Replace flash batteries. d. Insert them correctly.
Repeating pattern of spots approximately 3 cm apart on consecutive prints.	Specks of dirt on rollers.	Clean rollers (page 7).
Small dark (shadowy) spots which appear in same location on consecutive prints.	Dust on mirrors within camera.	With camera unloaded, use a rubber syringe to blow any dust from inside camera.
Camera motor runs very slowly in ejecting print.	Camera's battery weak.	Replace camera battery.
Camera motor stops when print (or film cover) is partially ejected.	Camera's battery dead or extremely weak.	Pull partially ejected print from exit slot. Replace camera battery.
Camera motor runs but print (or film cover) isn't ejected.	Camera attempting to eject two prints at the same time.	Open film door in subdued light. Remove film pack, and pull top print from pack. Reinsert film pack in film compartment. Print pulled from pack and top picture remaining in pack will be spoiled.

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